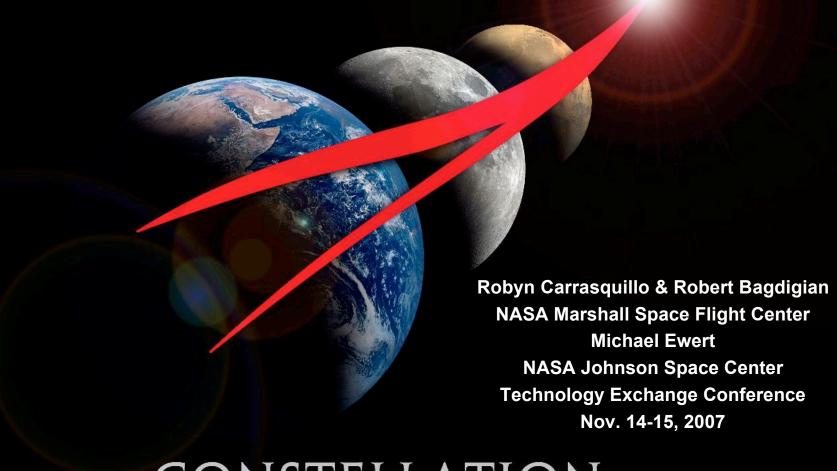


Life Support Technology Challenges for NASA's Constellation Program

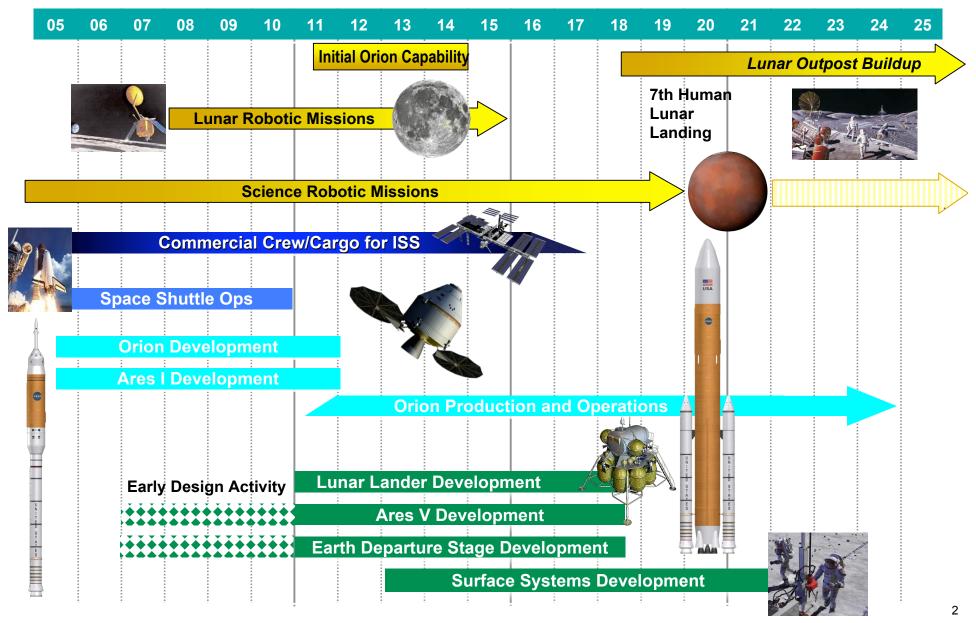


CONSTELLATION



NASA's Exploration Roadmap







Overview of Mission Phases



- **♦ISS** crew/cargo transfer
- **♦Initial Lunar**
- Lunar Outpost
- **♦ Mars Transit**
- **♦** Mars Outpost



ISS Mission



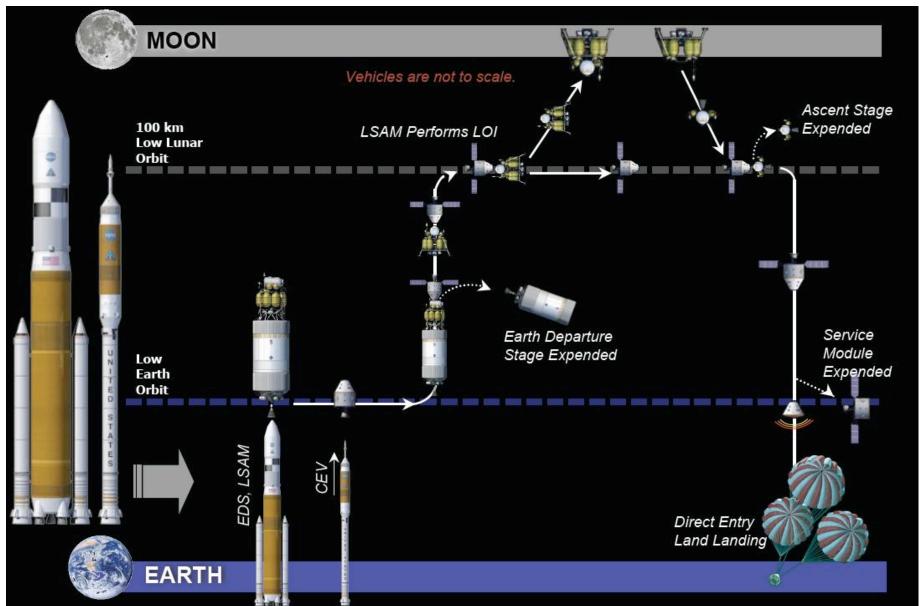
- Transport up to 6 crew members on Orion for crew rotation
- 210 day stay time
- Emergency lifeboat for entire ISS crew
- Deliver pressurized cargo for ISS resupply





Lunar Mission

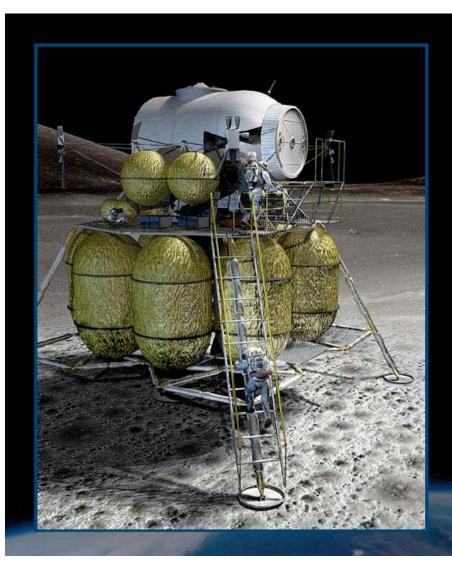






Lunar Lander





- Transports 4 crew to and from the surface
 - Short duration sorties on the surface
 - Lunar outpost crew rotation
- Global access capability
- Anytime return to Earth
- Capability to deliver dedicated cargo
- Airlock for surface activities
- Descent stage:
 - Liquid oxygen / liquid hydrogen propulsion
- Ascent stage:Storable Propellants



Lunar Outpost



- Habitat supporting 4 crew
- Capability for daily EVA
- ♦ Use of ISRU
- Pressurized Rover





Unique New Requirements and Challenges



- Carry up to 6 crew to the ISS
 - Crew module must support 0-6 crew
- Carry 4 crew to the moon
 - Crew module must orbit moon unmanned for 6 months
- Establish permanent Outpost
 - Cargo lander to leave Outpost building blocks behind
- Outpost will have limited resupply capability
 - Life Support loops must approach closure to minimize resupply needs
 - ~6 months resupply interval
- Frequent Outpost EVA's
 - EVA life support with inherent losses of vented CO₂ and water
- Pressurized rover for extended duration EVA's
- 132 hour unpressurized survival in Command Module
 - Life support system must support crew whether in open cabin or suits
- Lunar dust environment
- Anywhere access on moon for lunar sorties

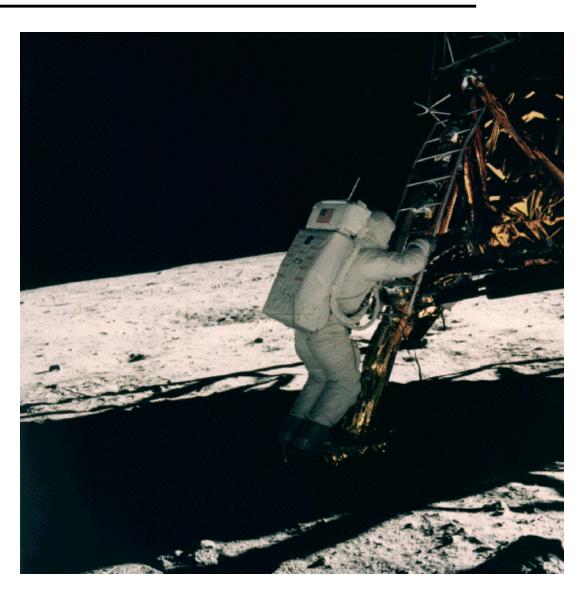


Historical U.S. Life Support Systems



Apollo

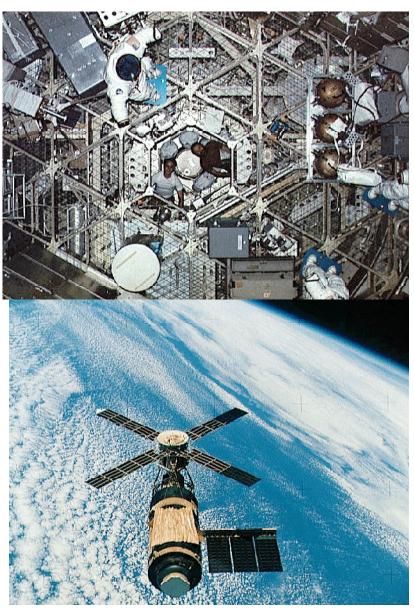
- 3 crew
- 6 m³ habitable volume
- 6-12 day mission lengths
- Open loop expendable (LiOH) air revitalization system
- Overboard urine vent
- Rudimentary solid waste collection (bags)
- 100% oxygen environment at 5 psia
- Potable water from fuel cells
- Suit loop for emergency depress survival





Historical U.S. Life Support Systems





♦ Skylab

- 3-person laboratory
- 28-84 day missions
- 361 m³ total habitable volume
- Mixed O₂/N₂ atmosphere at 5 psia;
 72% O₂/28% N₂
- 2-bed molecular sieve regenerable CO₂/humidity removal, desorbed to space. Activated charcoal for trace contaminant control during missions; venting of laboratory between missions avoided long-term contaminant buildup.
- Condensing heat exchanger for further humidity control
- Potable water launched with Orbital Workshop
- Disposable bag waste collection



Historical U.S. Life Support Systems



International Space Station

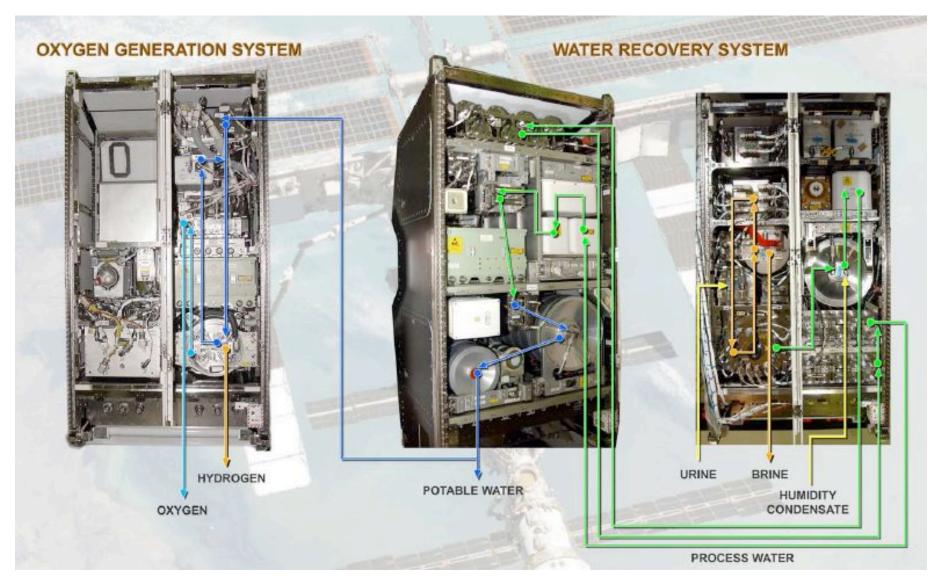
- 3-person crew; to go to 6-crew with activation of Regenerative ECLSS
- Regenerative zeolite CO₂ removal, vented overboard
- Ambient pressure oxygen generation via water electrolysis
- Scar for CO₂ reduction (Sabatier)
- Expendable and catalytic oxidation trace contaminant control
- Urine and humidity condensate water processing (2008)
 - Distillation, multifiltration, and catalytic oxidation
 - 93% recovery of wastewater to potable quality





ISS Regenerative ECLSS







Improvements Needed Over State of the Art Historical Systems – Short-Duration Vehicles



Atmosphere Revitalization

- Regenerative open-loop atmosphere revitalization (CEV, lunar sortie lander, pressurized rover)
 - CO2 and humidity removal via vacuum swing adsorption eliminates need for condensing heat exchanger and expendable LiOH
 - Recovery of oxygen and water not critical for short-duration missions
 - Candidate technologies include amine and zeolite-based systems
- Improved particulate filtration for lunar dust
 - Filter particles to submicron levels
- Emergency breathing mask which does not increase cabin %O2 to unsafe levels.
 - Looking at adapting commercial chemical mask.
- Targeted trace contaminant adsorbents
 - Ammonia from amine and suit loop contingency
 - Alcohols typically removed by condensing heat exchanger
- Deployable post-fire cleanup device (aka "smoke eater")



Improvements Needed Over State of the Art Historical Systems – Short-Duration Vehicles



Atmosphere Monitoring

- Post-fire combustion products monitor
- Particulate monitor for lunar dust
 - Monitor to 0.05 microns
- Improved oxygen major constituent monitor
 - Tighter oxygen control bands require +/- 0.05% accuracy
 - Longer calibration period
- Fire detection that eliminates false positive alarms



Improvements Needed Over State of the Art Historical Systems – Short-Duration Vehicles



Water Storage and Supply

- Biocide
 - Compatible with materials
 - Does not need to be removed for crew health
 - Stable for 6 month durations

Waste Collection

- Improved urine pretreatment
 - Low toxicity, non-corrosive
 - Simple introduction method
- Solid waste containment that lends itself to transfer to Outpost for water recovery
- Simplified, no power, urine separator/vent that works with both genders
 - Apollo "can" worked marginally well for males only.
 - Needed as backup if spin separator fails



Lunar Surface ECLSS Functions



Pressure Control Subsystem

- ∀ O2 Supply

Fire Detection & Suppression Subsystem

- ∀ Fire Detection
- ∀ Fire Suppression

Emergency Equipment

- ∀ O2 Masks
- ∀ Toxic Masks

Air Revitalization Subsystem

- ∀ O2 Generation
- ∀ Temperature & Humidity Control
- ∀ Trace Contaminant Control
 - regenerative
 - non-regenerative (for module ingress)
- ∀ Ventilation
 - intramodule
 - intermodule
- ★ Atmosphere Composition Monitoring
 - ppO2
 - pp CO2
 - pp H2O (v)
 - Trace Contaminant

Water Recovery & Mgmt Subsystem

- ∀ H2O Recovery
 - Humidity Condensate
 - Waste Hygiene
 - Urine
- ∀ Water Storage & Distribution
- ∀ Water Quality Monitoring

Waste Mgmt Subsystem

- ∀ Waste Collection & Drying





Atmosphere Revitalization

Atmosphere loop closure

- Improved CO2 removal more robust, lower power, integration with CO2 reduction
 - Structured sorbents to preclude dust generation
 - Water separation which minimizes power/heat for regeneration
 - Mechanical or chemical adsorption-based CO2 compression and storage
- CO2 reduction
 - Sabatier only (50% oxygen recovery from CO2)
 - Complete oxygen recovery from CO2
 - Challenge is to minimize resupply of catalyst/expendables for this to trade positively over bringing additional water
 - Sabatier plus hydrogen recovery from methane
 - Bosch





Atmosphere Revitalization, cont.

- High pressure oxygen generation for EVA and storage
 - Possible synergy with Power regenerative fuel cells and ISRU
- Potential need for improved hydrogen sensor
 - Based on ultimate design of HPOGA and other hydrogen-containing systems (like Sabatier, fuel cells, etc).
- Improved particulate filtration for lunar dust
 - Specific application for outpost/airlock
 - Methods to prevent dust from entering airlock
 - Methods to remove dust from atmosphere
 - Robust seals, connectors
- Improved Trace Contaminant catalysts, sorbents
 - Reduce expendables
 - Lower catalytic oxidation temperature
 - Possible photocatalytic filtration of entire air stream to reduce contaminant load of condensate (currently performing trades)
 - Possible incorporation into integrated CO2 removal/reduction system





Atmosphere Monitoring

- Post-fire cleanup monitor (combustion products) same as shortduration mission need
- Particulate monitor for lunar dust same as short-duration mission need
- Trace Contaminant Monitor
 - Long-duration contaminant buildup concern, and inability to bring back samples for analysis
- Microbial monitor





Water Processing

Improved water recovery

- >95% water recovery from wastewater (primary processor)
- ~100% water recovery from brine
- Decreased expendables filters, absorption media
 - Current ISS water recovery system uses 8 lb resupply/100 lb water recovered including maintainable items (2.7 lb expendables/100 lb water recovered)
- Consider use of partial gravity to simplify planetary base system
 - Potential use of modular components that could be added to partial-g system to function in micro-g
- Improved urine pretreat (from short-duration vehicle list) is key to this effort as well.

In-line TOC monitor

For improved long-term process control and monitoring of water system

Biocide monitor





Waste Storage/Processing

- Recovery of water from solid waste (metabolic and trash)
 - Tentative target is 50% recovery of water from solid waste
 - Methods to avoid physical transfer of waste from collection container to processor
 - Possibly retrieve containers from Lander to recover resources
- Stabilization and long-term storage of solid waste
 - Could include waste compaction and drying





Habitability Functions

- Laundry
 - Preliminary trades look favorable
 - Includes need for soap development that is compatible with water processor and crewmembers
 - Lightweight clothing system must also be defined
- Vacuum cleaner (for lunar dust) and other crew equipment needs
- Low energy lighting, crew quarters and galley equipment